The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5993 號三十九百九千五第 光緒丙子年十二月廿七日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1877. 五拜禮 號九月二英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

February 7, Penedo, British steamer, 652, J. Cain, Bangkok 17th January, Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

February 8, CYPHRENES, British str., 1,280, Wood, London 14th December, Port Said 31st, Suez 3rd January, Penang 28th, and Singapore 1st Feb., General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

February 8, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Canton 7th February.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

February 8, CHINKIANG, British str., 798, J. Hogg, Canton 7th February.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

February 8, GROWLER, British gun-vessel, Commander Walter Stewart, Amoy 6th February.

February 8, USSIAH, British 3-m. sch., 218, Herndon, Haiphong 30th Jan., General.—CAPTAIN.

February 8, UNION, Spanish sch., 152, José Mericacobevarria, Manila 30th January, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

February 8, A. T. STALKNECHT, German bk., 539, P. Schutt, Cardiff 22nd September, Coals.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

February 8, ARGYLL, British steamer, 1,771, Scott, Calcutta 23rd January, Penang 29th, and Singapore 2nd Feb., General.—TAPLING, MATHESON & Co.

February 8, SARAH NICHOLSON, British ship, 933, Selkirk, London 19th September, General.—MELCHERS & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 8TH.

Cheung Hock Kiau, British steamer, for Swatow and Amoy.
Ceylon, American bark, for New York.
Patroclus, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Wodan, German bark, for Keelung.
Cyphrenes, British str., for Shanghai.

Departures.

February 8, NORNA, British str., for Swatow.
February 8, AVA, French steamer, for Saigon and Marseilles.
February 8, CHEANG HOCK KIAN, Brit. str., for Swatow and Amoy.
February 8, PERSEUS, British bark, for Cebu.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Cyphrenes*, str., from London, &c.:—Mr. Coates from London and 150 Chinese from Singapore.

Per *Penedo*, str., from Saigon:—1 Chinese.

Per *Argyll*, str., from Calcutta, &c.:—Mr. Robertson and 174 Chinese.

Per *Ussiah*, from Haiphong:—3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ava*, str., for Saigon and Marseilles:—For Saigon.—Rev. Henri de Herlan, Messrs. Loiseleur and Géraud, and 7 Chinese. For Singapore.—Messrs. Antell and D. A. Coste, and 1 Chinese. For Calcutta.—Mr. Hass. For Suez.—Dr. Lane. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Dalgleish and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, 3 children, and servant, Mrs. Rowley Miller and 2 children, Messrs. Roos, Louis Arnisot, Fourrie Higson, H. Relph, and Spence.

TO DEPART.

Per *Cheang Hock Kiau*, str., from Swatow:—400 Chinese.

Reports.

The British gun-vessel *Growler* reports left Amoy on 6th February, and had thick and foggy weather with rain until off Single Island, then N.E. breeze to port.

The Spanish schooner *Union* reports left Manila on 30th January, and had South-easterly and Southerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British 3-masted schooner *Ussiah* reports left Haiphong on 30th January. The first part had light winds and calms; the latter part moderate Easterly winds.

The British steamship *Argyll* reports left Calcutta on 23rd January, Penang on the 29th, and Singapore on 2nd February, at 1.30 p.m., and had fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Cyphrenes* reports left London on 14th December; arrived at Port Said on the 31st, and left Suez on 3rd January, Penang on the 28th, and Singapore on 1st February. The first part very heavy weather, and the latter part fine weather to Singapore. From Singapore had light airs and fine clear weather up the China Sea.

The German barque *A. T. Stalknecht* reports left Cardiff on the 22nd of September, and down Channel had fine weather, with light Easterly winds till outside of Lundy Island, and then fell in with S.W. and Westerly winds and stormy weather. On the 29th of September had a very heavy gale, which nearly increased to a hurricane, barometer fell from 30.30 to 28.64; during the gale, the wind went from S.S. through East and North round to S.W. After this encountered stormy weather till the 8th Oct., then got fine weather with light N.W. winds; on the 13th caught the N.E. trade winds, lost the trade winds in 30 North, had calm and variable winds till 3 North, where caught the S.E. trade winds, and crossed the Equator on the 1st of November in longitude 27 West. After this had fine weather and light winds; passed the meridian of Greenwich on the 25th of November in latitude 3.30, then run down the Easting in latitude 42 S., with variable winds and heavy southerly gales and hard squalls; passed St. Paul's on the 21st of December. From thence fine weather to Sandalwood Island, which sighted the 9th of January; came through the Gilolo Passage on the 19th, had calm for several days, after which fine weather to Hongkong; arrived the 8th of February.

The British ship *Sarah Nicholson* reports left London on 19th September, and had light winds from the Westward the first few days in the Channel, then fourteen days' heavy gales from the W.S.W. On 3rd September, passed through the centre of a cyclone; the barometer fell 28.1; lost topsails and other sails. Crossed the Equator on 2nd November in long. 29 W., after which moderate and strong winds to the Cape of Good Hope, which passed the meridian of on the 22nd November, in lat. 36 S. Off the Cape had strong gales from the N.W. Sighted Amsterdam on 15th December; from thence variable Northerly winds and fine weather; made Sandalwood Island on 3rd January. On 9th January, in lat. 3.69 S. and long. 124.37 E., was struck by a heavy squall, lasting half an hour, and lost jibboom, fore-top-mast and all top-gallant masts, and all sail set at the time. Off Aaia Islands, spoke the British ship *Agnes Muir*, from London to Shanghai, 114 days out, all well. In the Pacific Ocean had light Northerly airs and generally hazy weather. Sighted the Bashees on 3rd Feb.; from thence to Pedro Branco light and variable winds.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, At 2 P.M., Household Furniture, &c.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FRITZ LANCKEN'S INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our FIRM CEASED on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

21d 242 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY Established myself at this PORT as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

J. ALEXANDER.

3m 41 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Name of MESTERN and HULSE has This Day been DISSOLVED by lapse of time, and the Signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN.
W. HULSE.

3m 13 Canton, 31st December, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY Established myself at this Port, under my own Name, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES.

1m 74 Canton, 9th January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUST BAUERMEISTER and Mr. GUSTAV NISSLE have THIS DAY been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our FIRM.

BEHRE & Co.

Saigon and Cholen, Cochin-China, 1st January, 1877. [1m 88

NOTICE.

I HAVE SOLD the STOCK and GOOD-WILL of my PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS, at No. 17, Bund, to Messrs. STILLFRIED & ANDERSEN, who will also collect outstanding Accounts.

F. BEATO.

Yokohama, January 23rd, 1877.

WITH Reference to the above, we have REMOVED to No. 17, BUND, Where we shall carry on BUSINESS as heretofore.

STILLFRIED & ANDERSEN.

AGENTS for HONGKONG.
Messrs. KRUSE & Co.

Yokohama, January 23rd, 1877. [7d 233

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN T. A. ALEXANDER, in our Firm, CEASED on 31st ultimo.

JOHNSTON & Co.

3m 15 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been Authorized to SIGN for us by procuration.

We have This Day ABOLISHED a Branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

3m 12 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this port, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL.
CARL MILISCH.

3m 34 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Re-established myself as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, and have taken over the Business of Messrs. EBELL & Co. at this Port, and the combined Establishments will be carried on under the Firm and Style of MILISCH & Co.

C. MILISCH.

2m 49 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

2m 216 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in my FIRM at SWATOW and HOIHOW, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HERTON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

1m 108 Swatow-Hoihow, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6m 1933 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. J. F. CORDES' INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our FIRM CEASED on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

27d 209 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Firm is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by consent. The Firm in Liquidation will be signed by Mr. J. A. FRASER in Japan, by Mr. E. G. LOW in Shanghai, and by Mr. T. G. LINSTEAD in Hongkong, or by any one of the Partners.

HEARD & Co.

10d 191 Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

tf 1837 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 200,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDEE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. A. Meiver, Esq.
E. Hopkins, Esq. A. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
T. D. Sawon, Esq.

Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.,

Manager,
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Acting Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1876.

G. C. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, HONGKONG.

227 Hongkong, 16th November, 1876.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PEOHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 243 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PORTION of Nos. 42 and 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 36, QUEEN'S ROAD, at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

239 Hongkong, 7th February, 1877.

TO BE LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Rent, $25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & Co., No. 2, Queen's Road.

1923 Hongkong, 1st December, 1876.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1877.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

tf 2059 Hongkong, 29th December, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 133 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace, all with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.

THE THREE HOUSES known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Premises of the Control Department. Each may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Floors.

Also,

TEN SPACIOUS GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

19 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by the INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

For Particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.

1976 Hongkong, 12th December, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 7, CAINE ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. J. PENATI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, from the Royal Conservatorium of Milan, now residing in Macao, visits Hongkong FOUR DAYS A WEEK, viz., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, to give LESSONS on the PIANO and SINGING. Letters can be addressed, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th January, my Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES will be HALF PER CENT. on the full Amount to be paid by the Seller only.

W. M. MORGAN,
Broker.

1m 104 Hongkong, 13th January, 1877.

THE ORIENTAL ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTORY.

Having purchase the above Business, I am now prepared to execute Orders for

SODA WATER,
TONIC WATER,
LEMONADE,
AND GINGERADE,

of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and on MODERATE TERMS.

The Manufactory has been thoroughly refitted, and placed under the supervision of experienced men. None but the VERY BEST INGREDIENTS are used.

A trial Order is respectfully solicited.

Orders may be sent through THE ORIENTAL DISPENSARY, THE FRENCH DISPENSARY, Mr. J. M. GUEDES, Jun.; or, to

LEONARDO NORONHA,
Proprietor.

207 Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1877 is posted at the SUPREME COURT HOUSE for inspection. Notice of any INACCURACIES, OMISSIONS, OBJECTIONS, &c., must be given to the Acting-Registrar on or before TUESDAY, the Thirteenth day of February, 1877, in accordance with the Provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

F. S. HUFFAM,
Acting-Registrar.

15d 176 Hongkong, 30th January, 1877.

COLLINGS'S PATENT TYPHOON AND BURGLAR PROTECTOR.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to apply the above to Windows and Venetians.

Apply to

C. E. COLLINGS, No. 20, Praya Central.

Messrs. WILSON & SALWAY, Architects.

E. G. ALFORD, Esq., Surveyor.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.

Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.

English, French, and German Spoken.

BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 14th October, 1868.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya Central, *THIS DAY*, the 9th February, 1877, at Noon,—Safety MATCHES, SOOKS, Toilet SOAP, LAVENDER WATER, BARLEY, RAISINS, BON-BONS, BLACK LEAD.

12 Casks SODA CRYSTALS.
50 Cases COGNAC.
1 IRON WATER TANK.
8 WATER CASKS.
10 Bags OATS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk, on the fall of the hammer.

244 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, *THIS DAY*, the 9th day of February, 1877, at 2 P.M., at the Residence of the late Mr. F. A. SEABRA, No. 14, Gough Street,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, Damask-covered SOFAS and CHAIRS, Marble-top TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, LAMPS, CARPETS, CURIOS, GLASS BOOKCASES, BOOKS, Marble-top SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATED WARE, Double-Wing WARDROBES, CHEVAL GLASS, &c., &c.

An AVIARY.
Two Patent Fire-proof IRON SAFES.
A COTTAGE PIANO.
And
One Self-acting ORGAN.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after THURSDAY, the 8th.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

170 Hongkong, 29th January, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from CHARLES FORD, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, *TO-MORROW*, the 10th day of February, 1877, at 2 P.M., at his Residence, Albany Road,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, TABLES, CHAIRS, SOFA, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, BEDSTEADS, CHEST of DRAWERS, WARDROBES, CROCKERY, GLASS, and PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

One BREECH-LOADING GUN.
One Large Teak BOOKCASE.
One Set (3) MARCH'S FLOWER VASES.
Two Cases of FERNS.
One Lady's Iron Evening CHAIR.
And
One COTTAGE PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on SATURDAY, the 10th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

218 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. HEARD & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on *MONDAY*, the 12th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Office, Queen's Road,—

The whole of their OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., comprising DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES, CLOCKS, LETTER PRESS, INKSTANDS, STATIONERY, &c., &c.

LEGAL and other BOOKS.
A Collection of CHARTS.
One MILNER'S Patent Fire-Resisting SAFE, Measuring about 4ft. 10in. by 3ft. 4in. by 3ft. 10in.
One large COPYING PRESS.
One PLATFORM SCALE.
And
One 6-Oared HOUSE-BOAT, with AWNING, OARS, IRON DAVITS, FALLS, &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on the Day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

219 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on *WEDNESDAY*, the 14th February, 1877, at Noon, at the Residence of Mr. E. GRELIER, Lithographic Printer, No. 31, Queen's Road, (under distraint for Rent),

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Crimson Repp covered COUCHES and CHAIRS, TABLES, CURTAINS, DESKS, PICTURES, MIRROR, BEDSTEAD, CHEST of DRAWERS, WASHSTANDS and SETS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

249 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. G. MORRIS, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on *THUESDAY*, the 15th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, "HERMITAGE,"—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, TABLES, CHAIRS, SOFA, MIRRORS, PICTURES, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE, BEDSTEADS, TOILET TABLE, WASHSTANDS and SETS, &c. &c.

And
ONE PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

250 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at YOKOHAMA, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, on *SATURDAY*, the 24th February, 1877, at 11 A.M., on Board,—The Iron Screw Steamer "SUWONADA MARU," now lying in the Creek at Yokohama, of about the following dimensions:—Length, 85 feet; Breadth, 16 feet; Depth of Hold, 7½ feet; 56 Tons Gross Register, with carrying capacity of 60 Tons Weight, or 88 Tons Measurement (with 8½ Tons Coal in Bunkers) exclusive of Deck House. Draft, loaded, 6 feet, light, 3½ feet. Direct Acting High Pressure Engines of 22 H.P. nominal and Multitubular Boiler.

For further particulars, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.

234 Hongkong, 6th February, 1877.

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on *WEDNESDAY*, the 14th day of February, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, (instead of the time previously advertised), on the Spot,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road East, near the Jose House, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 765. The Lot contains THREE CHINESE HOUSES, built of Brick.

After which, on the Spot,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road, Wanchi, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 783.

Also,
Lots 783 and 784.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deeds of Transfer. All expenses of Transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

196 Hongkong, 31st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1877, at 3 P.M.

By Order,
N. B. DENNYS,
Secretary.

210 Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February current, at THREE o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th December, 1876.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Acting Chief Manager.

192 Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 15th day of February current (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Acting Chief Manager.

193 Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, Victoria, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 16th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 16th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

134 Hongkong, 19th January, 1877.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, CLUB CHAMBERS, on MONDAY, 19th February, 1877, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1876; the Report of the Directors; and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

18d 205 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th instant, both days included.

By Order,—
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

18d 206 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

137 Hongkong, 20th January, 1877.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

138 Hongkong, 20th January, 1877.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1876.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

177 Hongkong, 29th January, 1877.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, March, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

MR. F. PANIZZA, late of Sydney, N.S.W., PROFESSOR of the PIANOFORTE and SINGING, now residing permanently in Hongkong, is prepared to attend Pupils for either of the above Branches.

EVENING PARTIES ATTENDED.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

PROSPECTUS AT MESSRS. KRUSE & Co.'s.

14d 247 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE W. BAFFEY has been authorized to SIGN the Company's Bills of Lading from and after this date.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

5d 231 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

12d 232 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

BY ORDER of the BOARD of DIRECTORS of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. have This Day assumed charge of their AGENCY at this Port.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

5d 238 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN Accordance with the above notification, we have This Day ASSUMED CHARGE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port. Until Further Notice the Offices of the Company will remain at No. 16, Praya Central.

Mr. C. V. SMITH is authorised to SIGN Bills of Lading.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 237 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

MACAO HOTEL, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, Elegantly Furnished and replete with every comfort.

WINES, SPIRITS, and EATABLES of the BEST QUALITY ONLY supplied.

CUISINE RECHERCHE.

STABLES and COACH-HOUSES provided for private HORSES and CARRIAGES.

SEDAN CHAIRS belonging to the Hotel at Visitors' call.

CHARGES MODERATE.

J. P. DE CAMPOS,
Proprietor.

7d 217]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan publishes on the 12th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ALL THE LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHTSHIPS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS,

Established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearings of each.

Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase, as changes or corrections may have been made, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceding year.

Copies of the List for the 10th year of Meiji (1877) can now be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong; from Messrs. KIRBY & Co. at Kobe; from Messrs. ADAMS & Co. at Nagasaki; and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama; Price, 25 Cents.

HARA,
Todai Kioku-Chu.
JAMES MACRITCHIE,
Engineer.

Lighthouse Department, Benten, Yokohama, 1st Month, 10th Year of Meiji. (January, 1877).

1m 197 Yokohama, 18th January, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM this date, the Offices of this Agency are REMOVED to the Premises on the Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. GILMAN & Co., next to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Building.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

1m 194 Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN CONSULATE has This Day been REMOVED to PEDDAR'S HILL.

By Order,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

178 Hongkong, 29th January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE has This Day been REMOVED to PEDDAR'S HILL.

By Order,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

179 Hongkong, 29th January, 1877.

T. ALGAR, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN JONES & Co., UNDERTAKERS.
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

20]

PUNDUN, PHOTOGRAPHER, QUEEN'S ROAD, No. 56, UPSTAIRS, Opposite the Oriental Bank, Hongkong.

SCALE OF PRICES:—
Carte de Visite, Single Person, 1 doz., $1.50
Cabinet Pictures, ... 1 doz., $4.00
3m 23 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.

44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

Intimations.

A MATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

The Members of the above Club will give their FOURTH PERFORMANCE of the Season at the THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL, on MONDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of "ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP."

Doors open at 8.30; Performance to commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after Wednesday, 14th February.

CHAS. C. COHEN,
Honorary Secretary.

168 Hongkong, 29th January, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamship "CYPHRENES" will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

246 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

STORAGE.

GOODS received on Storage in Four Spacious Granite Godowns, marked A, of about One Thousand Tons Capacity, at Praya East, at Three-and-a-half Cents per Ton. Also TWO GODOWNS to LET at a Reasonable Price.

Apply to TANG LOK,
of TANG YUEN CHONG.

1m 251 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held in the PUBLIC GARDENS on FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th February.

Admission—FI

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1877,

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.").

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN of VICTORIA, HONGKONG,

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for this Work);

and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO ..... Mr. L. A. de Graça.
SWATOW ..... Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY ..... Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA ..... Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW ..... Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO ..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI ..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI ..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS ..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG ..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING ..... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI ..... The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA ..... The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA ..... Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA ..... Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette*.
MANILA ..... Messrs. J. de Luzuriaga & Co.
SAIGON ..... Mr J. H. Bloom, *Independant*.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Riddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK ..... Messrs. Malhorbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON ..... Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON ..... Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON ..... Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO ..... Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1877.

AN article on the population of the earth, taken from our Singapore contemporary, is published in another column. It is a review of the annual report on the subject compiled by Drs. BEHRN and WAGNER and published by a German firm. According to their estimate the population of the globe is 1,423,917,000, showing an increase of 27,000,000. The population of the Central Kingdom is set down by the worthy doctors at 405,000,000, in which number the people of this Colony are included. Why Hongkong, a British possession, should be reckoned as part of China, it is difficult to say. The fact that the larger proportion of its inhabitants are Chinese subjects is not sufficient reason, for in 1872 there were nearly 6,500 British and foreign residents in the Colony. It would also be interesting to know how the compilers have arrived at the conclusion that Hongkong has lost more than 2,000 since 1875. The floating population was undoubtedly reduced considerably by the typhoon of September, 1874, but since then it is most probable the native population has increased. Since 1872 no census has been taken until the end of last year, and the result of that has not yet been made known. How, then, did the German compilers get their information? It must have been mere guesswork, which will turn out, in all probability, entirely incorrect. The British and foreign element may perhaps be reduced slightly, but there is little doubt that the total population of the Colony has increased. At all events, the number of houses has increased, and as there are few vacant tenements, it is reasonable to suppose that the population has risen in corresponding ratio. If there has been really a decrease it will be found among the floating population. Yow-mah-tee has grown considerably, and no decline has been reported in any of the other villages. The census returns, which are, it is to be presumed, shortly to be published in the *Government Gazette*, will, however, settle the question.

It will be remembered that some time back, in referring to the various tragedies at Deli, in Sumatra, in which Europeans were the victims, an opinion was expressed in these columns that the coolies on the plantations there had not been well treated by some of the employers. This turns out to have been really the case. It appears that a Commission of Inquiry, with Mr. GROENEVELDT as Chinese interpreter, left Batavia some time since for Deli to investigate into the complaints of ill usage made by plantation coolies. The *Java Bode* now says that information has been received from Deli stating that the acting manager of a tobacco estate there, who is charged with grievous ill treatment of Chinese coolies, has been taken into custody by order of the judicial commissioner. It is satisfactory to note that the Government of the Netherlands Indies is determined to put down abuses of power on the part of the planters. It is not only a matter of duty with it to do so, but of policy likewise, since if the Chinese are badly treated there will be an end of all chance of getting a supply of labour for Acheen from China. There is, however, every reason to believe that the Batavian Authorities honestly intend to secure the fair and liberal treatment of Chinese coolies, and not to allow them to be oppressed. A supply of labour is greatly needed in Acheen, both for public works and for private enterprises. And so long as the Authorities guarantee good pay and humane treatment, there is no reason why they should not be able to obtain any number of Chinese coolies.

An agreement has been entered into between the Governments of South Australia and the Netherlands Indies which may have an important effect by and bye on the commercial relations between Australia and India and China. The two governments have agreed to jointly pay a subsidy, amounting to £16,666 to the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company for the mail service between Java and Australia. The steamers must be of 1,000 tons capacity. It is reported that the service will be eventually extended to China. The steamers will start from Batavia and call at Port Darwin, Sydney, and Adelaide. The Government of South Australia is making strenuous efforts to develop the resources of the country, and to that end is attracting immigration from Great Britain by giving assisted passages. It is also anxious to promote the settlement of the Northern Territory, which possesses a rich and fertile soil, eminently adapted for the growth of coffee, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and other tropical products. A correspondent of the *Singapore Times* says that a tobacco cultivator from Java has settled there already. He will doubtless be followed by others. This great undeveloped field for plantation enterprise will at no distant date attract a large Chinese population, for, like Northern Queensland, its climate is too hot to permit of Caucasians labouring there to any extent. Without a supply of Asiatic labour, consequently, there is little hope of its being successfully cultivated. But that can always be readily obtained if the white colonists are favourably disposed to such a plan. And unless goldfields are discovered in the Northern Territory, the European settlers are not likely to offer opposition to Chinese immigration. As an agricultural labourer the Chinaman is welcome in every tropical climate.

The P. and O. steamer *Travancore*, with the English mail of January 5th, left Singapore at 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

The British steamship *Cheang Hock Kiau*, on February 4th, in lat. 12.5 N. long. 109.35 E. signalled a British bark steering S.W. showing "T.K.P.G."

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, Poon Atak, master of the junk *Hang Lee*, was charged by Mr. J. J. Collaço, Assistant Inspector of Junks, with not reporting his arrival and not obtaining an anchorage pass on the 7th instant. The defendant was fined $2.

The *Straits Times* says that His Majesty the King of Siam has presented Captain Wharton, of the steamer *Celestial* with a handsome gold cigar box, as a mark of appreciation of the skill displayed by him in a late voyage in averting a collision with His Majesty's yacht in the Bangkok River, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

The Java papers report the loss of the American barque *Genio*, Captain Kears, from New York, with a cargo of petroleum. It appears that, on the 5th ultimo the *Genio* got away under sail from the Batavia roadstead, and stuck upon the Neptuners Sandbank. The N.I.S.N. steamer *Prins Alexander*, by means of prahus, took away from her 14,000 cases of petroleum. The crew were obliged to abandon her, and on the 13th ultimo the ship, with her remaining cargo, was put up to auction and sold for 21,000 guilders.

The 3rd session of the eighth Parliament of New South Wales was (says the Sydney correspondent of the *Singapore Daily Times*) opened by the Governor at noon on the 12th December, accompanied with a trumpery military show and a salute from the Artillery. Soon after the opening of Parliament, a member brought the conduct of the Governor in leaving the Colony to attend Races in Victoria under very severe notice. Sir H. Robinson was sat down in every term in the language except that of *blackguardism*. However, on a division being taken, the rabid mover and speaker was his own "teller," and found himself in a minority of *one!* Thus it is that intemperate speech and conduct always defeat their own ends. That racing is associated in these Colonies with many evils every one admits. The scum of a not over-refined population flow from all parts to them as centres of gambling and dissipation. But Sir H. Robinson has publicly stated that it has always been his endeavour to purify the course from the abuses connected with it.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the first part, A. to K., of a Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, Ph. D.

According to the *Bombay Gazette* nine sales of Bengal Opium and eight months' duty on Malwa Opium have produced £6,45,1,736, which represents an increase over the estimates of £726,181.

The British steamship *Pongolo*, from Bangkok, which arrived on Wednesday night, anchored at once in quarantine ground near Stonecutter's Island, and no person was allowed to go on board, as a case of small-pox had broken out amongst the Chinese firemen.

Return of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending February 8th:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Thursday	50	318
Friday	45	413
Saturday	52	107
Sunday	37	Sunday.
Monday	15	143
Tuesday	26	234
Wednesday	51	317
Total	276	1,531

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

8th February.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Sin Ahin, a coolie, was charged by Tan Ahung, also a coolie, with cutting him with a pen knife on the back.

It appears on the 22nd May last prosecutor was told by a shopman to procure some coolies to carry goods, and he did so, and the prisoner not being on the spot did not get engaged. The same night he met the prosecutor cutting and eating sugar cane, and asked him why he did not engage him. He told him he never saw him, and the prisoner, thinking the prosecutor was going to use the pen knife he had in his hand, drew his out. The prosecutor ran, and the prisoner ran after him. The prosecutor fell and the prisoner cut him in the back, and he had to go to the hospital. He never saw the prisoner any more till last night, when he gave him into custody.

The prisoner said the prosecutor cut him first, and he cut the prosecutor. He was sorry for it, and he had been sorry for it ever since.

The prisoner was sent to six weeks' hard labour.

FIGHT OVER GAMBLING.

Hou Afat and four others were charged by P.C. 183 with fighting and creating a disturbance in an empty house at Yow-mah-tee.

It appears they had all been gambling, and the second prisoner who had invited them to gamble, was detected cheating, and the first prisoner took from him a silver watch in the fight.

The second prisoner was fined $10, and the rest $5 each.

RENDITION.

Au Asang, Cheung Asing, Wong Ayuk, and Chu Aking, were arrested by the police on a charge of having committed an armed burglarious attack on a family house at Ping-chow (Chinese territory), on the 23rd January last. They had been brought up before and remanded in order to afford an opportunity to the Chinese Authorities to apply for a rendition. The case came on again yesterday, an application for rendition having been made by the Chinese Authorities through H.M. Consul at Canton.

Wong Yeo Ling, a dealer in salt fish, at Ping-chow, said he left his house and went out in his Boat to purchase fish from the junks, and returned home at 8 a.m. He then saw his house had been broken into, the doors having been broken down by stones. His wife told him about the breaking in. He came to Hongkong on the 25th, and went to No. 7 Police Station, where he saw the prisoners, and was shown some clothes which he identified as his property. He had no knowledge of the prisoners. His wife was now sick and unable to appear, and his daughter was gone to Lum Tchun; neither his wife nor daughter were able to identify the prisoners.

The case was remanded until the 7th instant.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ., AND THE HON. C. MAY.

KIDNAPPING.

Cham Alang, a cook, was charged with kidnapping a child named Chan Achee, 8 years of age.

It appeared that I Am Ayow, district watchman, found the prisoner trying to sell the child to a woman for $60, alleging that he was the child's uncle. The watchman suspected him, and after questioning him reported the matter to the Registrar-General, and then arrested the prisoner.

Lam Atam, master of a chandler's shop at Shek Lung, said the child was his adopted son. He missed him on the 23rd January. He made enquiry and on the 2nd February he saw a poster up, in consequence of which he came to Hongkong. He knew the prisoner, who lived in Shek Lung and did not work. He suspected him, as when he missed the child he missed the prisoner.

The prisoner said the wife of the last witness told him to take the child to Hongkong.

The bench sentenced the prisoner to two years' hard labour.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ALLEGED STEALING OF TROWSERS.

The remanded case, in which Caitano Lorenzoni, a cabin boy, was charged by Ng Akee, the master of a European good shop, with stealing two pairs of trowsers, came on again.

Yep Achew, a shopman in the complainant's shop, said on the night of the 6th instant four men came into his shop and the prisoner was one of them. One of the four asked to look at some trowsers, and two pairs were shown. The prisoner then asked for some fans, and he bought four for eighty cents. The prisoner tendered an American half dollar and four ten cent pieces; seven cents was to be given back change, but the prisoner took a pair of stocking's for the cents. Himself, the master, and three other shopmen were in the shop, and he never saw the prisoner pay any money for the trowsers to any of the five men in the shop.

The prisoner said he bargained for the trowsers and the fans for $2, and he paid the $2. He first saw the trowsers, then the fans, and paid $1, two American half dollars, and a small coin to make the two half dollars up to another dollar.

Two seamen from the vessel, who said they were with the prisoner in the shop, gave evidence, but it was very inconsistent with the statement made by the prisoner. The complainant also and his witness denied that they were the two men who were with the prisoner. The captain gave the prisoner a good character for previous conduct.

There was no evidence, however, who took the things out of the shop, but as they were found in the possession of the prisoner he was fined $10 for the unlawful possession of them.

GREAT FLOODS IN JAVA.

The *Straits Times* gives the following from the *Batavia Handelsblad* of the 12th ultimo:—"Batavia and Samarang have again been afflicted by heavy floods. In the interior also floods have taken place, so that bridges and roads between Samarang and Cheribon have suffered great damage. In the Campongs around Samarang the floods rose to a height of from 3½ to 4 feet. At this place (Batavia) the water came down during the evening of the 5th inst., and in the evening of the next day at 6 o'clock it reached its highest point. The rivers Chiliwong and Krokot rose at the same time with a rapidity hitherto unknown, and overflowed their banks. At several places the water was 4½ feet deep in compounds and houses. On Friday last the China Camp was relieved from the pressure of the waters by the already completed portion of the Krokot Canal, but it suffered as greatly as on previous occasions, if not more so, owing to a dyke breaking down in several places, and obstructing the action of the Canal in a great measure. The flood rose 25 inches higher than in the previous year, and ten inches than it did during the great inundation of 1872. Many native houses have been destroyed, and the damage done is very great. The loss of three human lives, those of two Europeans and a Chinaman had to be lamented. A soldier who was at first considered to be drowned, returned afterwards to the barracks. A commission has been appointed to ascertain the losses suffered. Traffic on the railroad has been somewhat interrupted, and that on the tramway was wholly stopped for a couple of days."

The death is announced of Mr. Louis Arthur Duncan, on board the steamship *Massowah*, off Jeddah, on his return from Khartoum to Cairo. Mr. Lucas was an African traveller, whose explorations were undertaken at his own expense, and with the single aim of scientific discovery.

QUEENSLAND.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

COOKTOWN, 6th January.

Since I last wrote to you our Parliamentary session has ended and M. L. A.'s have gone to their respective constituencies, where, when they have had sufficient rest to recover their breath—and they want some rest after five months' talking—they will detail the political occurrences of the session and abuse either the corrupt Government or the factious Opposition, to admiring audiences. On whatever scale it may be carried out, representative Government among British people presents very similar features, and in these colonies we have been most careful to copy all possible details of the mother assembly at Westminster, even to a Sergeant at Arms and Usher of the Black Rod at £300 a year for each of them. The great scheme of railway construction proposed by Government is put aside till next year, when, I suppose, the united agitation of the interested constituencies will carry it.

Last month all Southern Queensland was complaining of great heat and dry weather. Cases of sunstroke were everywhere reported, and unhappy editors of inland papers were bewailing their hard fate with the thermometer standing at 109 degrees in their sanctum. Up here in the extreme north we have been comparatively cool. Our thermometer seldom recorded even 110 degrees in the shade, and our afternoon sea breeze was delightfully cool. In fact the summer here, although much longer, is not so hot, or at least no hotter than in Brisbane—or, to speak more correctly, they have many days of more intense heat than we have to endure, but our high temperature is more continuous, and we are not relieved by the spell of cool weather which interrupt a South Queensland summer. Sun or sunstrokes they are rare in Cooktown, probably for the same reason that they seldom happen in the bush. No one troubles himself how he dresses; half the population, even among the mercantile classes, wear nothing but shirt and trousers, and even if they add a light coat, they seldom confine the neck by wearing a collar. And my experience has been that if the neck is perfectly free and unconfined, it does not matter greatly how fiercely the sun beats on the head. In the large towns some unhappy people wear the black "hell topper" of the old country, and, of course, they often encounter the fate which they seem to court.

Within the last week or two, however, we have accounts of rain in every part of the colony, and in this district the regular, tropical rainy season has evidently begun. The upcountry rivers are, in the colonial phrase, "bankers," and all communication by teams must by this time be pretty well cut off. However, about a dozen machines are now on their respective sites on the Palmer and Hodgkinson districts, and are being rapidly erected. The wet weather will not interfere very greatly with their operations, and we hope soon to hear of big crushings. The first machine on the Hodgkinson began work about a month ago. The best crushing was the first one from a crack claim, and it yielded about 3oz. to the ton. However, we are informed that the stone had previously been searched over and the richest specimens "dollied" or crushed by hand, and that in this manner an amount of gold, equal to 2oz. on the whole quantity, had been extracted. This would raise the yield to 5oz., which, of course, would be a handsome return. But the Hodgkinson gold is not good, only realizing about £3 3s. an ounce. You will understand that in reef gold a certain amount of silver is often present, which is seized upon by the mercury at the same time that it searches the crushed stone for the more precious metal. When the amalgam is retorted the gold and silver is mixed, and the latter brings down the value of the alloy. The Palmer reefs, on the contrary, are remarkable for the purity of their gold, not a grain of galena being present in the stone. The gold from them, therefore, is very high priced, being worth from £4 to £4 2s. 6d. on ounce, or within the merest fraction of the full value of the metal when absolutely pure.

Perhaps, if your readers will have the patience to peruse it, a short description of a quartz reef and the method of extracting the gold from it may be of service in explaining my reports of our reefing fields. A quartz reef, then, is a lode of quartz, enclosed between enclosing strata like any other mineral vein, the upper sheathing, if I may use the term, being known as the hanging, and the lower as the foot wall. The reef seldome goes straight down into the earth, it nearly always descends in a slanting manner, and this slant, or dip, is called the "underlay." Miners will follow a reef for some distance with a shaft, slanting in the same direction, but after making sure of its value they will calculate the angle of its descent, and "sink on the underlay"—that is, send down a straight shaft at some distance from the surface reef to catch it as it slants on its downward course. Quartz reefs abound in most parts of Australia, but then the immense majority of them are barren, containing nothing but the hard stone. Barren quartz is generally very white and clean looking. Gold bearing stone is discoloured, often honeycombed in a curious manner, and traversed by cracks. When broken this sort of quartz will show the precious metal in little grains and specks, in the dark looking cells and often right through the solid stone itself. Specimens, as miners call particularly rich bits, are sometimes encrusted with gold, in pretty and fantastic shapes. But in the mass of a gold bearing reef very little gold is to be seen. A stranger will turn over the lumps of dirty looking quartz piled round the mouth of a shaft, he will crack them with a hammer, and, perhaps after a long search, not be rewarded by seeing a speck of the precious metal, and wonder where the owners of the reef get their fat dividends from. His disappointment will be partly due to inexperience—his unaccustomed eye would miss many particles that the miner would detect—and partly to the simple fact that two or three ounces of gold, distributed through a ton of quartz must be necessarily so finely divided as to defy a rough examination. Reefs—that is, payable reefs—may be only a foot thick, but that is a very narrow vein; eighteen inches to two feet is an ordinary thickness on the Palmer. Sometimes reefs are five or six feet thick, but generally the stone is poor. Generally speaking, a wide reef with less gold in the stone pays as well as a narrow one with a larger percentage, for the cost of mining is much reduced when the miner has nothing to remove but stone fit for the mill. If any of your readers wish to invest, I may tell them that if they get into a reef over two feet wide, carrying 2oz. to the ton, they will make a profitable investment; if it gives 3 oz. they will get big dividends; and if the yield is still higher they may expect to make what we Australians call "a pile."

Having explained what reefs are like I will shortly describe the process of crushing. The mill consists of the battery and the table. A number of stampers—that is, iron columns weighing each about 6 cwt. and kept constantly rising and falling, work in a long narrow iron trough across and through which water is continually running. In this trough, known as the "stamper boxes," the quartz is shovelled and gradually beaten into powder. One side of the trough is open, being covered only with a stout wire gauze, called a "grating;" this varies in fineness, there being from 140 to 220 interstices to the square inch. If the gold is coarse—that is in lumps though the stone—the gratings are coarse, if the particles are only small they put on fine gratings. Water, as I said before, is always flowing into the stamper boxes and escapes through the gratings, carrying with it all the quartz, which is reduced to a sufficiently fine sand to pass through them. Escaped from the boxes, the water, carrying with it the quartz, sand, and gold particles, flows over the tables, these being sheets of copper. But before passing over such about it runs through little narrow wooden troughs containing mercury, and the gold particles are caught up by the subtle quicksilver and thus transformed into a grey looking paste, or amalgam, which adheres to the copper surface. After passing over the plates, the water and sand runs over coarse blankets, which catch any remaining particles of gold, and finally the quartz, despoiled of its precious contents, accumulates in sand heaps outside, known technically as "tailings." I forgot to mention that mercury is also put into the stamper boxes, and catches a great deal of the gold as the quartz is being ground up into sufficient fineness to pass through the gratings. At intervals the mill is stopped, the amalgam carefully scraped out of the boxes and off the plates, the blankets are washed and the particles collected, and then the loss in mercury is supplied and the stampers begin again. The amalgam is put in an iron retort, the quicksilver drawn off by heat and condensed again for future use, and the gold remains in the shape of a "cake"—and a very nice, nourishing, and digestible sort of cake it is, too, I can assure you.

The export of gold from this port for the last quarter was 44,340 oz., and for the whole year 160,972 oz. Of this total amount 51,311 oz. went to China. Of this total quantity probably nine-tenths was alluvial gold, very little having been actually extracted from the reefs as yet. The Chinese into whose hands the alluvial workings have now chiefly fallen, probably got two-thirds of the total. Of course they had to part with a considerable amount to purchase goods, &c., from Europeans, and the fifty-one thousand ounces represent their nett profit only. All the gold got by Europeans, or that passes into their hands in the way of trade, is sent down to Sydney to the mint there. It is also possible that the amount recorded as sent to China is under the mark, as the secretive habits of the Celestials induces them to carry gold on board concealed in their luggage, although there is no longer any export duty, and the heavy penalty of confiscation attaches to any attempt to evade the Customs entries from which the above statistics are compiled. The rains which have now set in are leaving water in the bush gullies of the Palmer district, and I hear the Chinese are swarming about the field like bees about to hive, selecting the best spots to settle. It is strange that John won't look at a reef. He cannot be induced to work in a deep shaft, not liking to leave the air of heaven very far above him.

The steamer *Mecca*, Captain Johnson, lies quarantined about seven miles from this port. Before arrival one of the Chinese passengers sickened, and it proved to be a case of small-pox, a disease from which we have hitherto been free in Australia. No communication was permitted with shore, and although it is now eight days since the vessel's arrival she still lies with all her passengers on board. The Government of the Colony, although often warned of the necessity, have prepared no quarantine station here, and now that a vessel with disease on board is in harbour they don't seem to know what to do. Mr. Beardmore, the energetic agent of the ship, has been unremitting in his endeavours to get some definite line of action adopted, to get the sick man landed, or the passengers generally, on the uninhabited coast, where he was prepared to shelter them in tents; but he cannot move the authorities. The sick man is much better, but who knows when a fresh outbreak may take place among the four hundred souls cooped up on board the vessel. The Government wants him to send the steamer to Keppel Bay, some six hundred miles from here, but this he positively refuses to do, as it would put the charterers to an enormous expense. The muddle is no credit to our Government. At the same time the public are getting frightened about small-pox both here and in N.S. Wales. The S. and A. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Brisbane*, on her last voyage, had a case of small-pox between this port, Brisbane, and Sydney, one of the Arab seamen having sickened of the disease. It was not reported on her arrival, and there was no health inspection, as she arrived from an intercolonial port. They set to work to hunt up all the passengers, the lumpers engaged in clearing the vessel, and everyone connected with her, and sent them all into quarantine. Since then there has been a case on shore, in the town, and the locality itself where it occurred has been isolated. No precautions can be too great to prevent the importation of the disease into this continent, and I expect that health inspection at this port, really the most exposed to contagion of any, will be very rigid. The captain of the *Brisbane*, by the way, will be rigorously prosecuted under the Quarantine Act for not reporting.

I presume that the next incoming mail boat will bring our new governor. He will be welcome.

8th January.

The steamship *Mecca* went to Keppel Bay yesterday, the quarantine on board might have proved an endless job, and Mr. Beardmore consented. As yet, however, there has only been the one case, and the patient is almost convalescent.

SINGAPORE.

The troopship *Orontes*, with the 10th Regiment for England, and two companies of the 80th Regiment for Mauritius, left on the 29th Jan. for Portsmouth *viâ* the Cape.

H.M's. steamer *Magpie*, Commander Anson, has returned to this port from the Native States, having recently been relieved by H. M's. steamer *Moorhen*.

The following account of the execution of Maharajah Lela, Datu Sagor, and Pandak Indut, has been forwarded to us:—"Maharajah Lela, Datu Sagor, and Pandak Indut were launched into eternity on Saturday morning last; the first met his fate without uttering a word, he walked boldly up the scaffold, in a manner which the Malays commonly say—"brani buat brani mati," the second and third, I am told, asked that they might be strung up at Quala Kangsa, they were both forced to go up the gallows; the second (Sagor) broke or snapped two handcuffs off, and when the drop fell, he held the rope tightly with one hand, raised himself up a little and put both his legs round the post, but of course he was overpowered and had to submit to die after all."

By the steamer *Pyah Pekhet* we have received intelligence to the effect that on the day H.M's. 74th Highlanders arrived at Quala Kangsa, two of the privates went to bathe in the river, and on account of the current somewhat resembling a whirlpool, were carried to the bottom. Lance-Corporal Carter swam out to their assistance, and was also drowned. Subsequently, Lieut. Swinburne, of H.M's. 80th Regiment (now Superintendent of the Perak Police,) went out in a boat in search of the drowned men, but only succeeded in finding one of the corpses. A reward of ten dollars each for the recovery of the other two corpses was offered by H.B.M's. Resident, but up to the date of the *Pyah Pekhet's* departure they could not be found.—*Daily Times.*

ACHEEN.

Under date the 28th December last, a correspondent at Acheen writes as follows to the Sumatra *Courant*:—"This morning at 8 o'clock, there took place in the Kraton here the ceremony of the swearing in of, and the handing over of the certificate of recognition to, the submitted Rajah of Soloh Kishil, and also the farewell reception of the ambassadors of Jolok, Besar, and Perlak, and the reception of several headmen of Great Acheen on occasion of the Mahomedan festival *haria raya hadjie*, who came here a few days ago from the N.E. Coast in the steamer *Raya* with Assistant Resident de Scheemaker. The reception was attended by a number of high military and civil authorities, while a guard of honour consisting of one company of Europeans and another of Africans, was posted on opposite sides of the road from the dwelling of the civil and military commander to the staff bureau. As soon as the Rajahs and headmen approached the troops, their muskets were shouldered and the band played until the moment when the heroes of the day were led inside the residence of the Commanding Officer by Assistant Resident de Scheemaker. After the taking of the oath of fidelity to the N.I. Government, the Netherlands tricolour was also handed over to the Rajah of Soloh Kishil. While the band played our national airs the guard of honour presented arms, and the artillery which was posted in the neighbourhood gave a salute of seven guns. To-morrow morning these Achinese gentry are to leave by the steamer *Raya*."

In the *Java Bode* of the 4th ult. there are the following particulars regarding the Gayoos and their country:—"The Gayoos inhabit the highlands from Tameang to near Great Acheen, and have hitherto been ignorantly confounded with the Battas. It is not impossible that centuries ago the Gayoos did belong to the Batta tribes, and were then Buddhists or of the Hindoo belief, but by going over to Mahomedanism, and by intermixture with other tribes following thereupon, they have become developed into another tribe of people which must ethnologically be wholly separated from the Battas. Gayoo land is to be reached by three different routes; the journey which is partially by water lasting from 2 to 3 days. There are among them several rulers, the four principal of which are Rajah di Bukit, Rajah di Parit, Rajah Petiambang, and Rajah Lenge, the latter of whom dwells it is said in a splendid tract of country where there is a great lake; hence Sumatra has five known lakes, Lakes Singkara, Maninjo, Korinchi, and Toba, and also Lake Gayoo. All the rulers acknowledge the sovereignty of the Sultan of Acheen, and, from information received, are in the possession of silver plates on which the so called *Chap Sembilan* is engraved, and people say that during the second expedition to Acheen these rajahs assisted Acheen with auxiliary troops. The population of Gayoo Land is estimated at 100,000. The people are good natured, apply themselves to agriculture, cattle rearing, and gambier cultivation, and live together in campongs. The *sawahs* are irrigated by running water. Rice is not exported, but there is a great export of gambier, good quality, and tobacco, and also of horses (a portion of the so-called Batta horses coming from the Gayoo country). The land of the Gayoos contains abundance of lime and horses.—*Straits Times.*

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The subjoined telegrams are taken from the *Straits Times*:—

LONDON, 13th January.

General John Ewart, it is expected, succeeds General Macdonald in the command of the Rawul Pindee division.

The troopship *Malabar* left Portsmouth for India yesterday.

CALCUTTA, 13th January.

The Viceroy and Lady Lytton, with their suite and family, arrived at 4.45, all well. A considerable number of Civil and Military officials and non-officials assembled at Government House, to receive the Viceroy.

LONDON, January 15th.

With improving weather the disastrous floods which lately occurred in different parts of England are now beginning to subside.

Acting on behalf of Lord Salisbury, the Colonial Secretary (Lord Carnarvon), in a despatch, to the Viceroy of India, dated the 12th instant, reviews the importance of the severe distress in Madras and Bombay Presidencies. His lordship, previous to the receipt of his despatch was unaware of the vast area of the stricken districts, and was only made acquainted therewith on the receipt of the Duke of Buckingham's despatch, dated 2nd December. Her Majesty's Government have issued instructions to the Viceroy, dated 29th ultimo, to telegraph weekly a summary of actual facts, and to send special narratives by each mail. Lord Carnarvon also assured Lord Lytton of his hearty support in any measures that may be adopted, or be pending, to mitigate the effects of famine, and for due provision of adequate relief. His Lordship also generally approves the measures already adopted by the Government of India and leaves the Viceroy the widest discretion regarding details.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15th January.

At the Conference to-day Lord Salisbury communicated the final proposals of the Powers, only insisting upon Governors of Provinces being subject to the approval of the Powers for the next five years, and substituting a mixed European and Ottoman, for the International Commission. All the delegates announced that they would leave unless these proposals were accepted. The Turkish delegates replied that they thought it would be impossible for Turkey to accept these proposals; but they would refer to their Government and answer at the next sitting of the Conference, which takes place on Thursday or Saturday. A Grand Council has been convened to decide the question.

MADRID, 15th January.

The Burmese Embassy has had a State reception here. The Embassy is arranging a commercial treaty between Spain and Burmah.

BOMBAY, January 17th.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* publishes a letter addressed to Sir Richard Temple containing the views of Government relative to the scarcity in Madras and Bombay. It indicates generally the class of relief works which should be undertaken, and urges the severest economy in relief measures compatible with the prevention of death from famine. It approves the course taken in Bombay of non-interference with private trade in connection with the supply of grain. It disapproves of the policy adopted in Madras in contracting through a local firm, for 80,000 tons of grain. The Supreme Government has refused applications for authority to make further purchases, being of opinion that the matter should be left to private trade.

CALCUTTA, 17th January.

The *Gazette* publishes a despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the famine in Madras and Bombay. The population affected is said to be twenty-seven millions, and those receiving relief are one and a half millions. The estimate of the cost shows that it will probably be six and a half millions sterling.

LONDON, 18th January.

In consequence of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, vicar of Hatcham, defying the judgment issued against him by the Court of Arches, the Bishop of the diocese, in order to prevent riots, has closed the church. Lord Penzance has ordered the committal of Mr. Tooth.

WASHINGTON, 18th January.

A joint committee of Congress has agreed to refer the election of President to a tribunal composed of the members of the Supreme Court and both Houses of Congress.

CALCUTTA, 18th January.

The rumours telegraphed from Rawul Pindee are unfounded. No expedition has been determined on, nor is there any intention of expedition or hostile movement. The military movements referred to simply denote preparedness for possible requirements in the present aspect of political affairs in Europe. The relations of the Government of India with Cabul continue of a friendly character. Syad Noor Mohamed and Ata Mohamed Khan, the British Agents, are now on their way to Peshawur, bringing friendly letters from the Ameer respecting the mutual relations of the two Governments.

LONDON, 22nd January.

At the Grand Council at Constantinople on the 18th instant, the Christian Patriarchs and Chief Rabbi were present. During the debate the Grand Vizier stated that both England and France had declared that they would neither go to war against Turkey, nor would they assist her. Austria is now neutral, but it is thought she may possibly be unable to resist the demands of her Sclavonic subjects.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22nd January.

At the sitting of Conference to-day the Turkish delegates attempted to continue to discuss details, but ignored the essential points of the demands made by the Powers through Lord Salisbury, who thereupon announced the Conference ended.

General Ignatieff held that the Porte was responsible, and hoped that Turkey would respect her Christian subjects, and not molest Servia or Montenegro.

MADRAS, 20th January.

The steamer *Duke of Sutherland*, from London stranded this morning as she was entering the roads. The faintest hopes are entertained by the marine authorities of getting her off. The steamer *Duke of Devonshire* is assisting. Two efforts have failed.

LONDON, January, 22nd.

The German official press is irritated on account of the suspicions of the French papers, arising from the reported attitude of the German delegate at the Conference. The French press, in replying, affirm the absolute neutrality and the pacific intentions of France.

BATTICALOA, 23rd JANUARY.

"From a private telegram received from Batticaloa dated 23rd instant, we learn that "the steam launch has just been wrecked on the bar; two firemen drowned."

THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

From the annual report (fourth) on the population of the earth lately published by the German firm of Perthes, and compiled by Drs. Behrn & Wagner, it may be gathered that the whole population of the globe is estimated at 1,423,917,000, and the area of the land surface is calculated at 51,140,900 square miles, thus giving an average of a fraction more than 27 people to the square mile. But the returns, if correct, show that the land surface of the globe has decreased by 83,349 square miles since last year! This decrease appears to have been greatest in America, but the returns from all the rest of the world are to the same effect. This is

AN UNPLEASANT MISTAKE.

Morbid persons are sometimes haunted by the dread lest they should some day be buried alive. Readers of Edgar Allan Poe will remember the terrific tale in which he describes the agonies of one who dreams that this fate had overtaken him; and we dare say a good many people have had anything but desirable dreams in consequence of the picture there drawn. The other day in Berlin a number of people were thrown into fearful excitement by the idea that they had been on the point of taking part in a tragedy of the kind. A young woman, who had died four days before, was about to be buried; and all the friends were gathered about the coffin, some making remarks about the deceased in a low tone. A few were taking a last look at her face before the final closing of the coffin. Suddenly a lady who had approached became violently moved, and turning to one of the bystanders, whispered, "She is not dead!" The person addressed thought the lady to calm herself. "You will only add to the pain of the relatives," she said, "for our friend has been dead four days. Every the doctors ought to know." This, unfortunately heard; and instantly the cry was raised, "She lives! She has opened her eyes!" Those who maintained their self-control could produce no effect on the others, and at last several people rushed off for a doctor, who came with them in hot haste. It was in vain for him for a time to expostulate. He saw at once that the signs of life were purely imaginary, but those about him for a long time refused to accept his testimony. Not until an hour and a half had passed, and evening was approaching, could he produce conviction; and the probability is that even yet some fanciful persons will assert that, after all, life may not have been extinct. These enthusiasts will doubtless henceforth be ardent upholders of cremation.—*Globe.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE,
THURSDAY, 8th February.

No change to notice in the rate of Patna, which has been placed, prior to the arrival of the *Agamgill*, at $572½ to $575, for ordinary and select chests. Of Benares sales given at $542½.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Agamgill*, for Continent and London:—

For Continent: 340 bales Silk, 52 cases Silk, 25 cases Essential Oil, 208 rolls Matting, 21 chests and 110 boxes Tea, and 307 cases Sundries. For London: 589 bales Silk, 45 cases Silks, 7 bales Waste Silk, 540 rolls Matting, 2,123 bags Sugar, 9,407 boxes and 357 pkgs Tea, and 171 cases Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4/2½ to 4/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/3 to 4/3½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/3½ to 4/3¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/3½ to 4/3¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/3¼ to 4/3½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight	229
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight	229
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	73½
Bank, 30 days' sight	75

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—30 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$610 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,000 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$200 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$570 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$168 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—12 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 93 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£99. Ex. int. 11d.

SALES ON FEBRUARY 8TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

American Flour—500 bags (50lbs.) at $1.75, by Kwong Tuck Wing to local trader.

American Flour—500 bags (50lbs.), at $1.75, by Kwong Wing Chong to local trader.

Cuttlefish—5 bags, at Tls. 9.8.0.0, by Tuck Mee to travelling trader.

Melon Seeds—10 bags, at $5.50, by Kin Tai Loong to local trader.

White Sugar—175 bags, at $5.47, by Kin Tai Loong to local trader.

Mushrooms—3 cases, at $60.00, by Yee Kee to local trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

February 8th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.200
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.150
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.070
Thermometer—9 A.M.	63
Thermometer—1 P.M.	64½
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	61
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	60
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	60
Thermometer—4 P.M.	60
Thermometer—Maximum	69½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	60

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 374 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1059 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

In order to make room for SPRING GOODS on and after

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH,

We shall offer the remaining of our WINTER STOCK at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

DRESS GOODS, at 15 Cents per Yard.
DRESS GOODS, at 20 Cents per Yard.
DRESS GOODS, at 25 Cents per Yard.
DRESS GOODS, at 30 Cents per Yard.
DRESS GOODS, at 35 Cents per Yard.

FANCY SILKS!

We offer about 5,000 Yards at 35 Cents per Yard (these are more or less soiled). Original Prices $1.50 and $2.00 per Yard.

JAPANESE SILKS!

Reduced to 40 Cents per Yard.

WOOL SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
and JACKETS,
Marked VERY CHEAP.

LADIES', BOYS', and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at HALF PRICE.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, GREATLY REDUCED.

~~100 Dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and~~ MERINO SOCKS, All Sizes, at less than Half Price.

SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS of VARIOUS REMNANTS, comprising:—
STUFF GOODS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
and other USEFUL GOODS, are marked at Prices which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment we beg to inform our Customers and the Public that this EXTRAORDINARY and UNPRECEDENTED SALE must CLOSE on February 24th.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

FOR SALE.

TUBORGS FABRIKKER DANISH BEER.

To be had from LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

28d 98 Hongkong, 15th January, 1877.

FOR SALE.

PRIME DUTCH CHEESE, SOUR KROUT and RED CABBAGE, in Jars. Small Kegs SALT PORK and BEEF. COD-FISH, SALT HERRINGS.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, CENTRAL FIRE REVOLVERS, & CARTRIDGES.

J. SCHEFFER, 54 PRAYA CENTRAL.

COMPASS DEVIATION IN IRON SHIPS, DESCRIBED PRACTICALLY,
By R. M. TALBOT,
Just published, and favourably noticed by the local Press in Hongkong and Shanghai.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.
SOLD BY
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Messrs. McEWEN, CRICKEL & Co.
Messrs. GEORGE FALCONER & Co.
Messrs. BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.
Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1910 Hongkong, 30th November, 1876.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

	Per 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	$15
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanilla, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

Also,

WACHTER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,
at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1924 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST-STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. FEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL	Achilles (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 12th inst.
Do.	England's Glory	Knight	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hansa	Denecken	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Star of China	Blaker	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Cutwater	Creelman	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ceylon	Kelly	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Spirit of the Age	Johnson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YOKOHAMA	City of Peking (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Lombardy (str.)	Hall		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Amazone (str.)	Mortemart		Messageries Maritimes	On 22nd inst., at noon.
MANILA	Nuevo Constante	Uriarte	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Pasqualini	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sunda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Patroclus (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Tigre (str.)	Brunet		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Cyphrenes (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Travancore (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Leonor (str.)	M. Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 11th inst., daylight.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.

Apply to A. MILLAR & Co.

1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$8 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
~~$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.~~
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON AND Co.

NEW BOOKS.
NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS, PRESENTATION BOOKS, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC:
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for PIANO, FLUTE, HARMONIUM, CORNET, VIOLIN, and BANJO.
STATIONERY, in GREAT VARIETY.
A Large Assortment of ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
COLOURED and UNCOLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS.
COPIES of ART PICTURES, by GOUPIL & Co.
TABLE GLASSWARE, in many Designs.
FINE ENGLISH EARTHENWARE.
DINNER and DESSERT SETS, &c., &c.
SOLID LEATHER and other TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.
PERAMBULATORS, Double and Single.
INDIA-RUBBER SHEET PACKING.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, all Sizes.
AMERICAN COOKING and PARLOUR STOVES.
VASE LAMPS, Very Handsome.
SUPP'S MASTHEAD and SIDE-LIGHT LAMPS.
A Well Assorted Stock of CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S STORES.
CALIFORNIA STORES.
GERMAN VEGETABLES, SAUSAGES, MEATS, and SOUPS.
NUTTER KHAN & Co.'s INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
Assorted CHUTNIES, PICKLED LIMES, PICKLED MANGOES.
PICKLED CAULIFLOWERS, TAMARIND FISH, JAMS, JELLIES, &c., &c., &c.

978 Hongkong, 20th January, 1877.

NEW BOOKS
BY "GLENLYON."

WORKS OF REFERENCE:—
DICTIONARIES.
WORKS ON BOOKKEEPING.
BEETON'S USEFUL BOOKS.
CASSELL'S POPULAR EDUCATOR.
OLLENDORFF'S METHOD FOR LEARNING LANGUAGES, adapted to the French, Spanish, German, and Italian; with Keys to each.
&c., &c., &c.
NOVELS:—
COMPLETE SETS OF DICKENS'S AND SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS.
THE RUBY, ROSE, AND LILY SERIES.
The full Works of Anthony Trollope, Charles Lever, Jules Verne, Charles Reade, Miss Braddon, and James Grant.
And other Novels by good Authors, serious and humorous.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1725 Hongkong, 31st October, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK, at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

383 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20%, on the premia.

NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

~~HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.~~

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%)

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.—

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1863 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"PATROCLUS"

will be despatched TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

190 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"LEONOR,"

Captain M. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

241 Hongkong, 7th February, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ACHILLES"

will be despatched on or about the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

225 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENZALEH,"

Commandant Pasqualini, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

214 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TIGRE"

Commandant Brunet, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

215 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"SUNDA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Travancore* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

226 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TRAVANCORE"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

227 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE Al British Ship

"STAR OF CHINA,"

Blaker, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

235 Hongkong, 6th February, 1877.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
(If sufficient inducement offers),

THE 3/3 L. I I German bark

"HANSA,"

Denecken, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

172 Hongkong, 29th January, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE Al British Ship

"ENGLANDS GLORY,"

Knight, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

33 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British Barque

"SPIRIT OF THE AGE,"

Captain Johnson, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

203 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Schooner

"NUEVO CONSTANTE,"

Uriarte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Agents.

161 Hongkong, 25th January, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Al American Ship

"CUTWATER,"

Creelman, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

4 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Al American Bark

"CEYLON,"

Kelly, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

1m 124 Hongkong, 19th January, 1877.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER,

THE British Bark

"ALPHINGTON,"

of 326 Tons Register.

Apply to WHELER & Co.

171 Hongkong, 29th January, 1877.

A CARD.

P. DA SILVA,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
TAKAO and TAIWANFOO.

13m 1856 Takao, November, 1876.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*LOMBARDY*," Captain HALL, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th February, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 17th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, February 5th, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*AMAZONE*," Commandant MORTEMART, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for Londonrs well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 21st February, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 28th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ADEN BESSE, American bark, Noyes.—Rozario & Co.
BERTHA, German bark, Ringe.—Wieler & Co.
CAPE HORN, German bark, Matzen.—Wm. Pustan & Co.
CERPO, British ship, Murphy.—Order.
EDWARD JAMES, American bark, O'Brien.—Rozario & Co.
ENGLAND'S GLORY, British ship, Knight.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FORWARD, British bark, Vanderverd.—Rozario & Co.
IRAZU, British bark, Pearce.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
MADAGASCAR, German str., Timm.—Siemssen & Co.
MCNEAR, American ship, Taylor.—Messageries Maritimes.
NEHEMIAH GERSON, American bark, Bradford.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
NORDEN, Danish steamer, Jensen.—Wm. Pustan & Co.
PAUL MARIE, French bark, Gaillard.—Order.
PEREEBS, British bark, Miller.—Order.
PESETO, British bark, Laidman.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
SPIRIT OF THE AGE, British bark, Johnson.—Master.
ST. ANNE, French bark, Jan.—Captain.
TIBURNIA, British ship, Guidor.—Meyer & Co.
UZZIAH, British 3-m. sch., Hamden.—Captain.
WODAN, German bark, Meyer.—Russell & Co.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has always on hand all kinds of

FANS AND IVORYWARE
FOR SALE AT CHEAP PRICES.
CHUN QUAN KEE,
3m] CANAL ROAD, CANTON. [100

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. 1y 1145 July 20

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Shanghai.—Per *Patroclus*, to-day, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—To-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per schooner *Nuevo Constante*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Amoy.—To-morrow, the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Leonor*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 5 P.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *LOMBARDY* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

WEDNESDAY, 14th instant,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

THURSDAY,

Extracts.

BY THE RIVER.

Ah, river, thou art like this life of mine!
Sometimes clear-flowing in a silent stream
Through happy lands where water-lilies gleam,
And graceful grasses with the reeds entwine;
Sometimes wild and fierce foam-crested leap,
With wrestling spray, and swiftly circling surge,
Thy waves run riot o'er the rocky gorge,
And wake the pool-depths from their sombre sleep.

So run my life with ever-changing tide,
With happy moments of unbroken sleep,
With bursts of passion, tangling far and wide,
That wake the memories my heart-strings keep;
And I, like thee, too, at the last must glide
Into the mysteries of an unknown deep.

C. J. C.

A RAGGED-SCHOOL COLLOQUY.

Beggar Boy—Teacher, what is a general fast?

Teacher—A day, boy, set aside
By Holy Church for fasting men
To mortify their pride
By never eating all the day
Of meat, boiled, roast, or fried.

Boy—Is that it, teacher? then ain't me
And poor old mother pious?
For days and days a bit of meat
Has never come nigh us.
And since to starve is to be good,
Why let each well-fed sinner
Just suck his thumbs on general fast,
And give the poor a dinner.

WOMEN AMONG THE SCLAVS.

Dromio of Syracuse, in speaking of his namesake's wife, says that she is "a very reverent body; ah, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say 'Sir reverence.'" According to a recent French traveller on the eastern shores of the Gulf of Venice, the Sclav populations take a like view of the whole of their womankind. In Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro, the woman is the slave of her husband; she bows the knee before the stranger, who seeks in vain to convey to her that in his country it is the men who bow the knee before the women; and when in the course of conversation the Sclav of the two frontiers cannot avoid naming her, he adds in an apologetic tone, "My wife, saving your respect." Our authority does not add how he excuses himself if he finds himself unfortunately compelled to mention his mother-in-law.—*Examiner.*

SMART.

During the existence of slavery in the West Indies sailors on the loose and run short of cash are said to have sometimes blackened a shipmate and raised the wind by disposing of him as a genuine nigger. An impecunious or unprincipled traveller is reported to have lately bilked a Virginian railway company by means of a similar dodge. It had been customary on the railway in question to allow the descendants of the noble savage who erstwhile ran free in the woods where now that railway runs, to ride free upon the platforms of the cars. On a recent occasion when the train stopped a full figged redskin stalked forth. A large bundle which he carried caused him to be regarded with suspicion, and watched. Having retired into a modest seclusion he stripped off his leggins, moccassins, and the rest of his Indian attire, figged himself out in white man's clothes from the suspected bundle, and then taking out a bottle of water wetted a handkerchief and washed off the war-paint.—*Iron.*

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Next to the Falls of Niagara, we understand the Yosemite Valley to be the most famous and wonderful exhibition of natural scenery in North America. It is situated in the centre of California, midway between the eastern and western Sierra ranges, which rise nearly 70 miles apart. The distance from San Francisco is 220 miles, passing by Mariposa, where is to be seen a grove of the amazing big trees (Sequoia Gigantea), nearly 300 feet high and 50 feet in circumference. The Yosemite is a vast hollow sunk in the earth, about six miles long and from half a mile to one mile wide, between 3000 feet and 4,000 feet deep. The river Merced, with several tributary streams, flows through the valley. It is overlooked by several commanding heights, cliffs, and pinnacles, rising to 6,000 feet or more, and displays five or six magnificent waterfalls. The Bridal Veil is a fall of 900 feet, and is far surpassed in magnitude by the Great Yosemite Falls, which have a descent of 2,000 feet. It bears a fancied resemblance to the figure of a bride covered with a thin and vapoury veil. The Indians call it Pohono, or "The Spirit of the Evil Wind," because it is the sport of every gust that blows up the valley. The Cathedral Peaks, or Cathedral Spires, for they are known by all these names are 2 400 feet above the level of the valley. Their resemblances to the western towers of a cathedral has evidently suggested the name these picturesque rocks now bear. Their Indian name in former times was "Poo-see-nah Chuck-ka," or the "Large Acorn Store-House." The "Digger Indians," who dwelt in the region before the arrival of the white man, were not likely to know much about cathedrals, but they had a sharp eye for acorns; and this corner of the valley was evidently either a place producing a good supply of them or there was a safe spot, perhaps among the fallen rocks, where they could be safely "cached" or concealed, till they were wanted. A kind of "mush" is made from the acorns, and it is a favourite article of diet, for which purpose they are carefully collected by the Indians.—*Illustrated London News.*

DISRAELI'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* reminds us that it is thirty-nine years ago this very December since Mr. Disraeli made his maiden speech in the House of Commons. The occasion was a motion relating to Sir Francis Burdett's share in furthering the famous Spottiswoode Subscription, the object of which was to supply the sinews of war to Protestant candidates for Irish seats. Mr. O'Connell had been drawn into the debate, and as the Liberator sat down Mr. Disraeli rose from the Conservative side, where he had taken his seat on entering the House. It was reasonably expected that the House was about to enjoy a treat from this audacious young member, who had already taken a master's degree in the art of vituperation. But inasmuch as it was an attack upon O'Connell, the speech was weak and vague, and the House speedily began to manifest its impatience. Mr. Disraeli, as is clear from a careful study of the address, had come down primed with a few keen sayings, and till these were reeled off he had no intention of resuming his seat. The House laughed "Oh!" and "Question!" but Mr. Disraeli, though evidently floundering, was plucky to the last. "I wish I really could induce the House to give me five minutes more," he plaintively said, after beating for some moments with the storm of interruption. The House answered with a roar of laughter, and finding it thus in good humour Mr. Disraeli started off once more. But it was no use. After various efforts to gain a hearing, and after making some points, the brilliant wit of which would not disgrace his later fame, the ambitious young member was obliged to confess himself beaten. Let us take the concluding sentences of the speech as they appear in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 8th of December, 1837, with their graphic marks of interruption. "I think, sir—('Hear! hear!' and repeated cries of 'Question' question!') I am not at all surprised, sir, at the reception I have received. (Continued laughter. I have begun several times many things—(laughter)—and I have often succeeded at last. (Fresh cries of 'Question!') ...y, sir, and though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me."

MR. TENNYSON'S "HAROLD."

When Mr. Tennyson took to tragedy-writing he ran a narrow risk of becoming one of those "whom the strong sons of the world despise." There was no undertone of morbid effeminate brooding in his "Queen Mary," a kind of hectic gloomy which left a most unpleasant impression on every healthy-minded, unjaded reader. Judging by his new poem, "Harold," the Laureate would appear to have laid to heart the plain hints which some frank rather than fault-finding critics gave him on this score. He has redeemed his reputation in the eyes of all to whom tiresome descriptions of the hysterical delusions and pathological reflections of a sick woman seem revolting rather than suggestive of tragic interest. "Harold" is a noble and a manly effort, and it will rank probably among the best of the dramatic poems written in our tongue "since the spacious times of great Elizabeth." The strength of manhood and the pure sweet sunshine of healthy womanhood, the two qualities which were deplorably wanting in "Queen Mary," are conspicuous in "Harold." They will save it, we believe, from most of the objections urged against Mr. Tennyson's earlier work. The theme, too—that of an Englishman championing the cause of England against a foreign foe—is obviously more in harmony with that high and fervid spirit of patriotism over the characteristic of our classic drama than was the pitiful spectacle of a feeble and superstitious Queen striving to bind a free people to the chariot-wheels of a strange Prince, and by pressure of fire and sword vainly trying to strangle them with the spiritual yoke of a foreign Pontiff. The subject in the case of "Queen Mary" was not a happy one, and even Mr. Tennyson's popularity could not make a play in which there was so much that was essentially un-English popular amongst his countrymen. Now, however, he has struck a higher keynote. For he has embodied in dramatic form the story of an English King sacrificing life and love for the cause of his people's freedom—sparing, indeed, neither soul nor conscience in his bold endeavour to save England from foreign dominion. Some say the first and the last and the primary quality of an English drama must be heroic interest in a state of high-strung tension. If we accept this dogma, there can be little doubt that the career of a patriot King, who met death with "harness on his back," and fell fighting for his people, is eminently fit for successful dramatic treatment. No kingly form stands forth from the pages of English history arrayed in more simple heroic grandeur than that second Harold whom the Norman archer slew at Hastings. In making him the central figure of his new tragedy, Mr. Tennyson has displayed an artistic appreciation of the best and current of popular sympathies rather uncommon amongst our modern playwrights. In all tragic dramas since the most ancient story of Œdipus, we must, of course, have it suggested that over the head of the hero there lowers a mysterious fate, which in the end must wrap in ruin him and, it may be, his kindred also. It is no bad test of a dramatist's artistic craft to note how he manages at the outset to suggest this overhanging cloud of doom. In "Harold," no doleful bell heralds the approach of some gliding phantom; but in the King's palace a comet starts up as a weird radiance fills the open window, pointing with terror to a flaming comet—"Yon grimly glaring treble-braided scourge of England." It is a burning portent which King Edward the Confessor then staking under gathering years of ascetic feebleness, regards as God's writing on the wall which menaces the realm with Divine vengeance for its godlessness. To him it is a warning that he has fought the fight, and must soon go "to find the sweet refreshment of the saints." For Harold, however, it means, as nearly as possible, nothing. He has borne the burden of viceroyalty and battled with the business of practical life too long to be weighted with superstitious fears; for, as he says himself, the "King is ever at his prayers. In all that handles matter of the State I am King." This, naturally and with smoothness, leads up to his petition for a holiday, which the poor King grants, on condition that it be spent in Flanders, not in Normandy, where the ambitious William harbours evil designs against England. Again, Mr. Tennyson makes this apparently commonplace little episode the means of suggesting that ineffable foretaste of coming mischief which clothes with the majesty of darkness the opening scenes of the drama. Despite the bitter sneers of Voltaire, the English play-wrights will to the end of time have "the effeminate complaisance to soften the severity" of tragic story by introducing love plots. Mr. Tennyson in this matter, we need hardly say, worthily follows our greatest masters. The pure and burning light of love dissipates the dark gloom of the prelude scene, and one may search every modern dramatic poem in vain for purer, sweeter, or more pathetic love-passages than those between Harold and Edith, the ward of King Edward. Their impassioned romance, in its chaste simplicity, may be taken as a noble protest against the tendencies of that new school to whom the idea of love not dominated by the frail instincts of the flesh appears monstrous, morbid, and inconceivable. Not less happy is the critical insight into the possibilities of his material which Mr. Tennyson has displayed in fixing upon the Count of Normandy—the ruthless Conqueror William—as the evil genius of the play. Vaulting in ambition and unscrupulous as to the savage means whereby he hewed his road to power, the Norman Count, with all his brutal strength of character and cunning, is, perhaps, the only historical personage capable of contrasting in any play of which Harold is the hero as a sufficiently impressive villain. The rather shadowy form of Aldwyth, widow of Griffith, King of Wales, who plots and counter-plots until she wins Harold's hand in marriage, is a less vivid creation. She is but a dusky shade compared with the heroine Edith, who shines throughout the whole play in all the glory of sweet and radiant maidenhood. Indeed, Mr. Tennyson has not made it clear why Harold should desert the one for the other, or why he should, by marrying Aldwyth, further complicate the web of adverse circumstances in which Norman craft had enveloped him, merely to conciliate some rebel provinces which he could have much more surely held by force of arms.

Most readers, we think, will be struck with the unwonted but gradually developed concentration of interest observable in Mr. Tennyson's drama as it unfolds itself from act to act. A lyric poet is prone to a certain diffuseness of narration and loose arrangement of incident that would be fatal to a dramatist. In the poetic story which is fitted for stage representation there must be no halting incidents, no tiresome monologues, no saying in sixty words what can be put into six. It is somewhat remarkable, then, that the Laureate, in his second great effort at dramatic composition, should have mastered this primary difficulty, and that he should in "Harold" have spun the thread of his story from the loom of fancy with that swift fiery energy which can alone rivet the attention of both readers and spectators. Whilst the first act unfolds itself from gloom to sunshine, scarcely darkened by the jealous malice of Aldwyth, Edith's rival, the second runs on from a stormy prelude to a climax obviously pregnant with the evil and retribution yet to come. It pictures Harold decoyed into the toils of William, the Norman Count, wrung by importunity into swearing the fatal oath whereby he promises to support his claim to the Throne of England. The genius of the dramatist is finely shown in the suggestive environment of horror associated with this incident—the display of saints' bones in all their coffined hideousness by which the hapless herd has been induced to swear the oath that marks the first step he takes to ruin. In the third act, again, there is the same gradual development of gathering evil, slowly but surely augmenting with every fresh incident the weary "burden of the flesh." There is the death of Edward, which seats Harold on the throne of a troubled kingdom and parts him from Edith, his love, who is doomed to a nunnery on pain of suffering from the Confessor's deathbed malediction. There is the invasion, headed by the rebellious Tostig; the uprising of Christendom against the King who has violated his oath by usurping the Crown he had sworn to place on the brow of the Norman Count. From the opening deathbed scene of the Confessor, when he sees floating before his glazing eyes the "sea of blood," and utters his last prophetic cry, "God has filled the quiver and Death has drawn the bow—Sanguelac, Sanguelac, the arrow!—the arrow" down to the anathema of the Pope, who turns Harold's broken oath into a swift-pursuing destiny, the chain of remorseless circumstances is skilfully wound round the struggling King. His success at Stamford Bridge is but the brief gleam of hope which only enables the dramatist to render more intense the darkness of the last act, ushering the avenging Norman on the scene. Here we see Harold, already torn with agonising doubts and fruitless regrets, battling with his conscience yet confident that, despite his broken faith, deserted love, his sacrilegious perjury, he has over-acted for the best—ever lived and suffered, not for self, but for England. In this mood he goes forth to "dree his weird" at Hastings. Even in getting over the difficult of the battle-scene Mr. Tennyson has shown as much ingenuity as in working up his materials with a gradually increasing strain of interest to the culminating catastrophe. He has so far given way to the modern mania for "artistic reserve" as to have the fighting done off the stage. Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, in brief broken sentences, describes the fray to Edith as he views it from the King's tent. Even the last climax is thus suggested with grand and direct simplicity, for in reply to Edith's terrified question, "Is Harold there?" Stigand brings home to us the last and closing scene in the story of woe by swiftly answering, "Sanguelac, the arrow! the arrow! Away! Here, to us, it seems the curtain should fall. The last agony of death and judgment has been suffered. The last struggle of the heroic human life against the stealthily wound chain of doom has ended. Ambition, noble upstriving, lofty patriotism, impassioned love—all have disappeared in the final whirlwind of ruin. But Mr. Tennyson, not content with leaving his reader at this point racked on the utmost stretch of interest, introduces still another scene, which we think weakens the force and direct completeness of that climax achieved in the broken but simple words of Stigand. We venture to doubt whether an audience, after following Harold step by step to his doom, would sit patiently to listen to his wife and his betrothed lecturing each other over his body on the "field of the dead." This, however, after all is a trivial blemish. The poem as a whole is a noble and artistic work—lofty in thought, pure and simple in style and imagery, vivified throughout by the strong pulse of passion, radiant with the pure and ethereal light of woman's love, and glorified by the fire of man's heroism and patriotic self-sacrifice to duty. As such it will be gratefully received by the public, to whom, indeed, Mr. Tennyson's least meritorious efforts are always welcome.—*Telegraph.*

SCOTCHMEN AND ENGLISHMEN.

On St. Andrew's Day it is good to be a Scotchman, especially if you love to drink a quaigh of whisky in memory of Auld Lang Syne, and the music of bagpipes is sweet to your ear; but never at any time is it a misfortune to be able to claim Caledonia, warm and hospitable, for your native land. The luck of the North Briton is proverbial: the fact being that Scots are not more fortunate than other men, but shrewder and thriftier. It is well said that an Englishman looks twice at a sixpence before spending it; a Scotchman also looks twice, and does not spend it. Nowadays, if we smile at some native qualities of our Northern fellow-subjects, it is with a kindly feeling, for the whole British race is proud of Scotland, as it well may be. But it was not always so, and a good many old men have probably heard their fathers say hard things of the ambitious and successful race which at one time almost seemed on the point of achieving a peaceful conquest of England, or at least of all England's good things. Never, perhaps, in the world's history have two nations hated each other so cordially, and afterwards become so indissolubly blended into one people. Indeed, the union of England and Scotland into the mighty kingdom of Great Britain is a standing lesson that nothing is impossible to tact and conciliation.—*Vanity Fair.*

FAMILY QUARRELS.

Family quarrels have been the most interesting variety of quarrel ever days of Cain and Abel. They tend to become almost the sole surviving species of quarrel. It is seldom or never worth while to quarrel with any man not associated with us by some very close tie; and such ties become daily rarer outside of the family circle. Fellow-travellers in the heart of Africa, companions on a long sea-voyage, the squire and parson in some country village remote from all general society, may still nurse a quarrel into something like intensive, but in the world which most of us inhabit—a world in which the difficulty of adhering to our best friends is much greater than the difficulty of dropping them—a dispute naturally leads to a drifting apart rather than to a permanent quarrel. People must be confined within a narrow area in order to cultivate hatred effectually; deadly and continuous hatred is fast becoming an anachronism as much as the old blood-feud between rival clans or the vendetta of Corsica. The family bond, however, still survives sufficiently to make quarrelling possible, and to give it unusual piquancy. The most excellent people are sometimes adepts in this questionable art. The affection between the parties to a family quarrel is generally close enough to ensure that every blow shall be keenly felt, and the acquaintance is intimate enough to ensure that it shall be planted on the most tender place. Brothers and sisters know each other's weaknesses; they can tell precisely what is the little vanity which can be most easily aroused, and what the particular argument which always brings a flush to the cheek and raises the pitch of the voice. The quarrels which ensue resemble civil wars, in which the rival leaders are perfectly acquainted with the character and favourite strategy of their opponents. When developed by dexterous combatants, they are worth studying from a purely artistic point of view. It is interesting to observe the skill with which each of the antagonists keeps the really irritating weapon in hand until the proper moment has arrived, and then applies it with the utmost nicety, and yet with some ingenious veil of apology. The dispute generally begins with a little apparently harmless sparring; but as the disputants warm to their work they get nearer and nearer to the fatal ground, each trying to avoid the responsibility of first using the familiar and infallible weapon, until at last temper is lost, and the unsparing tussle begins, which amongst the rougher classes ends with an application of boot or poker, and amongst the more civilised, with the spiritual equivalents of the those coarse weapons.—*Saturday Review.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Compiled by Chinese on the 8th February, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
Indian Drills, 36 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.30 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16s 24...	per 400 lbs.	83.00 a 101.00
" 32 a 32	"	103.00 a 115.00
" 36 a 42	"	112.00 a 124.00
" Bombay	"	76.00 a 78.00
Shirts	per piece	$1.50 a 1.62
Red Spotted Shirtings	"	3.45 a 3.90
" Brocades Do.	"	5.75 a 8.90
" Damask Do.	"	5.30 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 14 lbs.	"	2.60 a 2.75
" 15 lbs.	"	2.85 a 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.55
" 8 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 8½ lbs.	"	1.90 a 2.40
" 9 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.75
" 10 lbs.	"	2.97 a 3.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 33 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.30 a 1.45
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.60
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO.	"	2.05 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL.	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX.	"	2.55 a 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.58 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.72
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Mushas, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 3 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 20 in.	per yard	0.19 a 0.20
" Gentian, 23	"	0.17 a 0.18
Velveteens, Black	"	0.21 a 0.22
" Gentian	"	0.29 a 0.30
White Shirtings, 54 x 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
" 61 x 68	"	2.30 a 2.45
" 63 x 80	"	2.60 a 3.15
" 600 "	"	3.30 a 3.35
" 7,000 "	"	3.40 a 3.45
" AL	"	1.70 a 1.75
" BF	"	5.90 a 5.95
" MK	"	4.75 a 4.90
" EL	"	5.55 a 5.70
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.40 a 2.55
Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$3.70 a 3.90
" 8 lbs.	"	3.90 a 3.95
" 9 lbs.	"	4.70 a 5.50
" 10 lbs.	"	4.85 a 5.10
" 12 lbs.	"	6.35 a 8.40
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" S	"	18.00 a 18.50
" DDB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	15.00 a 16.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	3.15 a 3.30
" Medium	"	1.00 a 1.50
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.30
" Assorted	"	8.90 a 8.90
" HB Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" H Scarlet	"	9.10 a 9.20
" Assorted	"	8.75 a 8.80
Lustres, Figure	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	15.00 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.88

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	9.00 a 8.10
" Hoop	"	8.80 a 8.85
" Bar	"	8.80 a 8.95
" Wire	"	6.35 a 6.80
Lead	"	7.00 a 8.10
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, LB	"	7.00 a 8.10
Quicksilver, English	"	67.00 a —
" American	"	68.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.00 a 5.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul	34.00 a 39.00
Spelter	"	6.30 a 6.37
Tin, Malacca	per picul	30.50 a 30.50
" Plates	per box	6.00 a 8.75

PRODUCE.

Alcoral	per picul	12.50 a 21.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.70 a 1.85
" 2nd	"	1.45 a 1.60
Bark, Siam	"	0.85 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	14.50 a 15.00
Beche de Mer	"	30.00 a 65.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	13.00 a 13.50
" " Yellow	"	42.00 a 43.00
" " Hankow, White	"	58.00 a 63.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2.200 a 4.000
" " 2nd "	"	650 a 850
" " 3rd "	"	170 a 250
Brimstone	"	2.20 a 2.25
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	7.40 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	17.50 a 18.00
" Barrow, clean	"	4,900 a 5,000
" Refine	"	2,800 a 3,000
Cardamoms, Superior	"	145.00 a 150.00
" Inferior	"	21.50 a 28.00
Cloves	"	33.00 a 35.00
Coals, Allos	per ton	—
" English steam	"	9.50 a 10.50
" Sydney	"	9.20 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	25.00 a 29.00
" Red	"	24.50 a 25.00
" Nails	"	28.50 a 32.50
Cotton, Shanghai	"	16.50 a 16.70
" Bombay	"	15.60 a 17.00
" Shantung	"	15.00 a 15.25
" Ningpo	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Tientsin	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tungchow	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Calcutta	"	13.00 a 15.50
Cutton Seeds, Saigon	"	5.20 a 5.30
" Siam	"	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	"	7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	23.50 a 24.50
" without bones	"	13.00 a 14.50
" Chinchow	"	27.80 a 28.50
Cutch	"	5.80 a 9.10
Dates, Black	"	4.50 a 5.40
" Red	"	3.60 a 3.00
Dried Lily Flowers	"	10.50 a 11.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 x 5 pieces	"	250 a 300
" 7 x 8	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.35 a 1.40
American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	2.80 a 2.90
" " of 200 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.25
Fungus	"	28.00 a 29.00
Hides	"	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	620.00 a 800.00
" " 2nd "	"	160.00 a 210.00
Hawk, Ordinary	Tls.	11.0.0 a 13.5.0
" Superior	Tls.	21.5.0 a 23.0.0
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	38.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.50 a 5.80
" " 2nd	"	5.10 a 5.20
Musk, Canton	"	55.00 a 62.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	11.00 a 12.50
" " middle	"	7.50 a 7.80
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$6.10 a 6.50
Peas, White	"	2.60 a 2.65
" Green	"	2.60 a 2.65
" Black	"	2.40 a 2.45
" Yellow	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Green Beans	"	2.40 a 2.5
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.00
Potatoe Flour	"	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.75
Pulechuck	"	13.00 a 14.00
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,600 a 3,000
" Mother	"	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.82 a 1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.69 a 1.71
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.83 a 1.01
" Saigon	"	1.63 a 1.74
" Annamon	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.65 a 5.75
Seaweed, Green	"	2.75 a 2.80
" Dut	"	3.95 a 4.00
Sesamum, White	"	4.00 a 4.70
" Black	"	3.00 a 3.04
Sharkfin	"	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	27.00 a 32.00
" California	"	12.50 a 13.00
Stockfish	"	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 6.00
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	15.40 a 16.80
" Sindu	"	8.50 a 8.60
Betel Nut	"	5.70 a 5.75
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.50 a 3.70
" South Seas	"	13.00 a 14.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	5.20 a 5.45
" " Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	—
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.10 a 8.25
" Foochow	"	8.00 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	3.30 a 3.80
Walnuts	"	4.50 a 4.75
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.60 a 1.85
" California	"	1.70 a 1.75
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 6.1.5.0 a 6.3.5.0
Pea	"	5.1.5.0 a 5.3.5.0
Tea	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a 3.80

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Argyll	Feb. 8	Scott	Brit. str	1771	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
Bombay	Jan. 4	H. E. Smith	Brit. str	720	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Chinkiang	Feb. 4	J. Hong	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
City of Peking	Jan. 31	Tanner	Amr. str	3079	P. M. S. S. Co	Thaun, &c.
Cyphrenes	Feb. 8	Wood	Brit. str	1280	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Shanghai
Fame	—		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Ichang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Leanor	Jan. 31	M. Young	Brit. str	408	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy, &c.
Madagascar	Feb. 2	Timm	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	Takao
Menzaleh	Jan. 5	Pasqualini	Fren. str	1008	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Ningpo	Feb. 1	R. Gage	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Norden	Feb. 3	N. Jensen	Dan. str	778	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Patroclus	Feb. 7	Courtenay	Brit. str	1050	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Pondo	Feb. 7	J. Cain	Brit. str	652	Melchers & Co	
J. Joejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Saade	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	97	P. & O. S. N. Co	
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	810	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alden Besse	Jan. 30	S. Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	
A.T. Stalknecht	Feb. 8	Schutt	Ger. bk	539	Siemssen & Co	
Bertha	Jan. 26	Hinge	Ger. bk	442	Wieler & Co	
Bonito	Jan. 28	Wesenberg	Ger. bk	524	Meyer & Co	London
Bua Caao	Jan. 26	Lange	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Cape Horn	Jan. 28	Matzen	Ger. bk	401	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Carpo	Feb. 2	Murphy	Brit. bk	1033	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Ceylon	Jan. 5	Kelly	Amr. bk	681	Russell & Co	New York
Christian	Jan. 20	D. Stehr	Ger. sch	280	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Coeran	—	Vincen	Amr. sch	230	Insurance Co	
Corinna	Oct. 25		Brit. bk	396	Wieler & Co	Saigon
Cutwater	Dec. 8	Greelman	Amr. sh	887	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Deutschland	Jan. 17	Tiemann	Ger. bk	269	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Edward James	Jan. 9	O'Brien	Amr. bk	529	Rozario & Co	Portland
Eland's Glory	Dec. 25	Knight	Brit. sh	751	Meyer & Co	London
Forward	Feb. 1	Vanderverd	Brit. bk	752	Rozario & Co	Portland
Hansa	Dec. 28	Deneken	Ger. bk	499	Meyer & Co	London
Humboldt	Jan. 10	Stoll	Ger. bk	330	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Manila
Iraza	Feb. 3	Pearce	Brit. bk	327	D. Lapraik & Co	
Loiterer	Aug. 13	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Lucky	Jan. 9	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	424	Tuck Mee & Co	
Morning Star	Jan. 6	C. Edlefsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
McNear	Jan. 31	Taylor	Amr. sh	1308	Messageries Maritimes	
N. Gibson	Jan. 26	Bradford	Amr. bk	741	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Cebu
N. Constante	Jan. 5	Uriarte	Span. sch	202	Remedios & Co	Manila
Paul Marie	Feb. 5	Gaillard	Fren. bk	324	Order	
Presto	Dec. 21	Laidman	Brit. bk	884	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Rapid	Jan. 9	Hunte	Siam. bk	429	Chinese	
Rosa Bottcher	Feb. 5	Schultz	Ger. bk	398	Wm. Pustau & Co	
St. Anne	Feb. 6	Jan	Fren. bg	257	Carlowitz & Co	
S. Nicholson	Feb. 8	Selkirk	Brit. sh	333	Melchers & Co	
S. of the Age	Jan. 10	Johnson	Brit. bk	347	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Star of China	Jan. 21	Blaker	Brit. sh	794	Meyer & Co	London
Sumatra	Oct. 21	Clough	Amr. sh	1071	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Tyburnia	Jan. 31	R. Golder	Brit. sh	948	Meyer & Co	
Unanima	Dec. 31	Cain	Brit. bk	745	Russell & Co	New York
Union	Feb. 8	M'chevarria	Span. sch	152	Remedios & Co	
Uzziah	Feb. 8	Hornden	Brit. sch	218	Captain	
Wodan	Jan. 25	Meyer	Ger. bk	439	Russell & Co	Keelung

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	—	—	Pow. Mag	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

CANTON.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
An-lan ‡	—